Corn. of Course, Breaks Al! Previous Reaords - Rye and Baries Also In Good Condition-Cotton Crop Though Small Bringing Good Prices.

The government's October prop report published on Friday makes it possible to form quite a clear idea of the narvests of . 895 in the United States.

According to the officia, figures the wheat grop of .896 will be approximarely 425 000,000 bushels. But unofficial estimates in which the trade seems so repose considerable confidence. place the tota vield nearly as high as 450 000 000 or possibly slightly higher.

The government's preliminary estimate of the new pats prop throughout the country is very favorable, giving the high average vieto of 29 8 bushels per acre-the highest October average recorded within five years

The estimated average yield of Tye and barley this year is also remarkably good being respectively 14.4 and 26.4 vield of either of these grops has been reported within five years.

But the cree which cuts the most prominent figure in the American harvests of 1895 is Indian corn A year ago this country was at a great disadvantage by reason of the failure of cornby far the most important and profitable of its cereal crops In October, 1894, the government estimated the general condition of corn at only 64 2 per cent -figures indicating a very great shortage and making the crop about one-third less than an average The present government estimates place the general condition of corn (on Oct. 1, 1895) at 95.5 per cent. This is \$1.3 points higher than the condition of last year's corn crop at the same date.

It should be noted also that at this date the crop is practically secure, the period when it could be materially injured by frost having passed before the 21st of September. The year 1892 will always be memorable in American agricultural annuls for its great Indian corn barvest, which the department of agriculture estimated at 2,060,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1890 was also phenomenal, being estimated at 2, 113,000, 000 bushels But the crop of 1895 is very considerably larger than even those of 1892 and 1890, the present yield of corn breaking all records in America and in the world, and bidding fair now to aggregate not very far from 2,300,000,000 bushels.

It is true that the latest returns of the department show a decline in the general condition of the cotton crop. The October estimates indicate a falling off of 5 7 points since the 1st of September be far short of the average and very far prejudiced, as well as the trade purshort of the phenomenal crop of 1894. But if the southern planters will have a deficient return in the quantity of cotton, they will not have to sell their product at the low prices prevailing last year. The great advance in the prices of cotton during the last six months (which are now about double the prices that prevailed in most of 1894) will very largely, if not fully, compensate and console the planters for the shortage of the forthcoming crop.

The official numerical estimates of the corn and other crop conditions per cent

on Oct 1 inst	are					
	1895.	1894	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890
Corn	95.5	64.2	75.1	79.6	92.5	70.6
Buckwheat	84.5	72.0	73.5	85.6	92.7	90.7
Potatoes	87.4	84.3	71.2	66.7	91.3	61.3
Tobacco	80.3	84.5	74.1	83.0	93.8	85.
Cotton	65.1	82.7	70.7	73.3	75.7	80.0
		-Nev				

Henry M. Stanley on Interviews. "Is this Mr Stanley?"

Stanley stopped coolly, and, giving his questioner a somewhat surprised and sour stare, responded with a reluctant

"Have you the time or the inclination to give a brief interview?"

affirmative

'Interview! Good God, sir, is there no way to escape the newspapers? Why, it's worse than the passport system in Russia I cannot put my foot upon the soil anywhere in this country without being confronted thus. I have done my best to avoid it. If I were to make up for a minstrel show, I would, no doubt, be discovered. You are simply driving me out of the country. I would have been glad to remain ten days at Puget sound if I could have done so in peace, like any other unobtrusive traveler; but they were there to meet me with notebooks and pencils. "-Portland Oregoni-

Patent to All.

"When I was a young man," said Candidate Campbell to one of his Ohio audiences the other night, "I was a Republican, but I married a Democratic girl, and you see the result."

"Yes-baldheaded," said the small boy in the gallery. -Boston Herald.

It's All a Living.

A young man in Evanston has left the life saving service to join a football team. This is parallel to the case of a doctor who became an undertaker .-Chicago News.

THE COMING VEHICLE.

"What did you do with that horse I sold you last week?" "He's in the soup. "-Indianapolis Journal.

There is no telling how soon horseless carriages will be familiar sights on our common thoroughfares. - Providence Journal.

The substitution of the motor for man and horse power in running road vehicles will be a long advance. -San Francisco Examiner.

With better highways such vehicles ought to be able to make excellent time and go far toward revolutionizing in due season our methods of rural conveyance. -Toledo Bee.

THE SPLEND C CONDITION OF THE FREE LABOR IN LONDON MUST COM-PETE WITH FELONS.

> Poorly Paid Workers Struggling For a Mere Existence-Four Cents a Day Allowed Prisoners For Their Labor-Free Men Must Meet It or Starve.

A London correspondent writes: A commission of inquiry has been sitting in London for some time past to investigate into the question of the importation of prison made goods. Such an investigation goes right to the very kernel, the crux, of the free trade position. The working people in this country, overwhelmed with taxation and struggling to live on a small wage, have begun to cry out against this wretched system which allows goods made in foreign prisons to be shipped to England as a dumping ground and to enter into competition with similar goods made here. It is hard enough to get a living in England at the best of times, but the difficulty is increased a thousandfold if an artisan has to compete with a criminal workman, who is paid practically bushels per acre No such promising nothing for his labor and where the state lends him all the aid possible. What chance can any one have under such circumstances, and it is not to be wondered at that the British operative has begun to kick at last against a miscrushed out of existence.

Colonel Howard Vincent, M. P. for a division of Sheffield, the great cutlery former politics." center in England, has served on the commission and retired from it partly

The evidence was overwhelming against the continuance of the system of free importation. In Belgium it was said that quite 20 per cent of the prison made goods were sent to the English market, while 4 cents per day was allowed to the inmates of the prisons for

Four cents a day wages! How would an American operative like that? But yet that is the logical outcome of free imports. During the last four months it of a cent in average price within the appears that the imports from Belgium past fortnight." Does this mean a of these manufactures have increased 700 per cent. A considerable number of workingmen have been deprived of their employment and of full wages by this foreign competition. Many of the men do not average more than 5 to 6 shillings a week (\$1.25 to \$1.50).

The secretary of the operative brush-makers said: "Ruin practically stares us in the face. The main suggestions of my society are to prohibit prison made goods being sent here." A member of the London county council and a master brushmaker said: "There is a strong feeling among not only masters but men that the competition of prison made goods with free labor in England is unlast, and the total yield will evidently fair. The consumer is deceived and

> The secretary of the Manchester branch of brushmakers said, "We could not lower wages sufficient to meet foreign prison competition. In order to do that we should have to do without wages." Another representative of the mat industry said that three men out of four are standing idle. He had been in the mat trade for 26 years and had never seen it so bad as the past two years.

Surveyor General R. T. Churchill of the civil service said, "It is certainly my opinion that the importation of prison made goods is injurious to the manufacturers and labor interests in this country and should, in my opinion, be stopped if possible."

Yet in face of all this and much more similar evidence we have the Cobden Free Trade club, speaking through the mouth of Lord Farrar, declaiming that "the working classes in England would gain and not lose by the importation of these prison made goods, and that mats and similar lines affected could be made here as cheap as abroad. The stoppage of prison made goods was wrong economically, socially and morally." Thousands of English operatives have said that Lord Farrar is either a fool or an infernal knave, and that his writing is damnable. Let him go and talk to the starving matmakers who are earning \$1.25 to \$1.50 a week. I fancy he would not repeat the visit! Such advocacy is really another nail in the coffin of Cobdenism and free trade.

The British workingman is a strong protectionist wherever his own trade is concerned. The trade unions here are they are distinctly protectionist. These prison goods are regarded all over England by workmen as unfair competition and a species of hitting below the belt. What has happened to one trade may just as well befall another.

No Work, No Home.



FREE TRADE TIMES

Try Judge Lynch Law. Governor Carr of North Carolina observes, "The new tariff has not had a fair trial yet." Most people are now convinced that it ought not to have received any trial at all.

Not So the Free Trader. The protectionist is always willing to live and let live.

DEMOCRATS NO LONGER.

There Are Few Supporters of Free Trade

The recent action of Mr. Comptroller Bowler of the present national free trade administration in absolutely refusing to pay the sugar bounty as the law distinctly directs has greatly embittered a large number of sugar growers and all those allied with them in a business and industrial manner, both in and out of Louisiana. To show the personal and political views as entertained by a former Democrat, who has for 30 years resided in Louisiana, we quote as follows:

"This destroying and devastating administration has robbed me of \$16,000, leaving me nearly helpless. Whether or not I shall ever get it I now see remains with a long patient, forgiving and oft insulted Republican party. We sugar growers and cotton raisers, who have always strongly upheld the Democratic party and its principles because we thought that they were right, now more plainly than ever see the great mistake we have made. I am only one of hundreds shamefully treated by a political party which we always upheld by voice, vote and means. The revulsion of political feeling against the free trade party throughout the south has but just begun. By November, 1896, the crop will be harvested and no free trade assistance asked. When the party of protection again gets into power, the law will be erable system that allows him to be fully obeyed, and sugar growers will be paid that which the law allows them. We gladly hail that day, irrespective of

The foregoing is only a sample of the information from the south in regard to the feeling as it exists today among the former stanch supporters of the free trade Democratic party.

Has the Boom Burst? What is the matter with the boom?

We quote from Dun's, as follows: "Coke was suddenly raised to \$1.40, but has recently sold at \$1.10. Wheat jumped over 20 cents, to 84, but is now slow of sale at about 65. Wool was late in rising, but has lost about an eighth check to the free trade prosperity that we have been reading about? Farmers and miners are interested. Again we

"In the boot and shoe industry many shops are discharging hands, and in woolen manufacture a few works are closing for want of orders. Shipments of boots and shoes now fall below last year's or those of 1892, and except in split shoes there are but few orders."

Wage earners are interested in this story and are awaiting explanations. Stand up, free trade editors. Who will be the first to answer?

A Greedy Bedfellow.



Why the West Grows.

The home market for American farmers exists wherever there is a factory or an employment which depends in any way upon manufacturing. The marvel of American industry has been the diversification of industry generally during the last third of a century, particularly toward and in the west. Take, for example, the prodigious manufacturing industries of Illinois, not to speak of Indiana and Ohio. Manufacturing industry has likewise, although a little later, been developed in the southern

Even west of the Mississippi river vast manufacturing interests have been developed with unprecedented rapidity, down to the time when the Democratic party two years ago took hold of the government under pledge to revolutionize industry to the basis of "low tariff becoming more powerful every day and or free trade."-Sioux City (Ia.) Jour-

Pottery From the Orient.

We feel sore that our artists and artisans must be brought into such close competition with the wretchedly paid pottery labor of England and the continent of Europe, but we see still worse things in the distance. China and Japan, with pottery employees who can work for from 8 to 14 cents a day and live on half that amount, are preparing to furnish America with large lines of staple goods and are being stimulated to do so by American importers, who have, it is reported on good authority. sent out full lines of samples of toilet and table wares and stand ready to organize large concerns in those countries and utilize the cheap labor that there D. F. HAYNES & SON. abounds. Baltimore.

The Farmer's Good Judgment.

The farmer is often a more zealous protectionist than the manufacturer or the wage earner. He knows the value of a good home market from actual experience.

The Ins and Outs of It.

Under the new Democratic tariff law imports of everything but gold have increased and exports of everything but gold have decreased.—Tacoma Ledger.

The Chean Man.

While yearning for the good of all mankind, the free trader will try to reduce the wages of his own help to the European standard.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VII. FOURTH QUARTER, IN-TERNATIONAL SERIES, NOV. 17.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. xv, 10-23-Memory Verses, 10, 11-Golden Text, I Sam. xv, 22-Commentary by the Rev. D. M.

10, ... "It repenteth Me that I have set up Saul to be king, for he is turned back from following Me and bath not performed My commandments." When the kingdom was given to Saul, both he and the people were reminded by Samuel that if they would only obey the Lord and serve Him in truth all might be well (chapter xil, 14, 24). But Saul had only reigned two years when he proved disobedient and was told that the kingdom would be given to another, even a man after God's own heart (chapter xiii, 1, 13, 14). In the chapter for today another act of disobedience is recorded, which brings matters to a crisis. As to the Lord's repentings so often referred to, we must remember that He never changes His mind, nor is sorry for anything He does (verse 29; Num. xxiii, 19), but when He comes to a point where He seems to us to make a new departure, which from eternity He knew that He would just at that point, He is said to re-pent. See Acts xv, 18. 12. "He set him up a place," Or, as in

II Sam. xviii, 18, a pillar after his own name. It was not, as in chapter xiv, 35, an altar unto the Lord, but something to magnify himself. Jesus never magnified Himself, but always His Father (John xvii, 4). Paul determined that Christ should be magnifled in his body either by life or death (Phil. i, 20).

13. "Blessed be Thou the Lord; I have performed the commandment of the Lord."
When we compare verses 3 and 9 of this chapter, we wonder how Saul could say that he had performed the commandment. Either he misunderstood the command, or perverted it, or deliberately lied. There is a generation that are pure in their own eyes, but whose covereth his sins shall not present (Prov. XXX. 12. XXXIII. 12).

MORTGAGE SALE, Whereas default have middentive of mortgage bearing date the lift day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. Thempson (a single man of Keeler, Van Buren County, Michigan, to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the Hin day of December, A. D. 1899, executed by Jasper L. T 13. "Blessed be Thou the Lord; I have eyes, but whose covereth his sins shall not prosper (Prov. xxx, 12; xxviii, 13). Unless we have a heart right with God and honestly seek only His pleasure the devil will make us believe that black is white (II Thess. ii, 10, 11).

14. "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine cars and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" It is an old word, but true as God Himself, "Be sure your sin will find you out" (Num. xxxil, 23). The word was to smite Amalek and utterly destroy all that they had (verse 3). Dead sheep and oxen tell no tales, but these were telling that Saul had not obeyed God.

15. "The people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God." Under the plea of "for a good object" Saul seeks to justify the thing done. That his heart is wrong, and he knows it, is seen in his saying that the people did it, and it is also seen in his saying "the Lord thy God," instead of "the Lord our God." God wants nothing from the enemy either for sacrifice or serv-

16. "Then Samuel said to Saul, Stay and I will tell thee what the Lord bath said to me this night. And he said unto him, Say on." We look back to the morning when Samuel said to Saul, "Stand thou still awhile that I may show thee the E. A. & ROBERT R. CRASE, word of God' (chapter ix, 27); but what a contrast! Then it was a message of grace, but now one of judgment. Observe that as in Samuel's childhood, so now in his advanced years God still talks with

him in the night season. 17. "When thou wast little in thine own sight, the Lord anointed thee king over Israel." See chapter ix, 21, and compare Judg. vi, 15. It is good to be and to continue little in our own estimation. It is better to say with Paul, "I know that in me-that is, in my flesh-dwelleth no good thing" (Rom. vii, 18). We read that King Uzziah was marvelously helped till he was strong, but when he was strong his heart was lifted up to his destruction (II Chron. xxvi, 15, 16). My highest place is lying low at my Redeemer's feet.

and said, Go, and utterly destroy the sinners the Amalekites." The reason of this command is seen in Ex. xvii, 8-16, and the Lord's determination is in verse 14. But He is long suffering, not willing that any should perish, and so He suffered them to continue over 400 years—surely an abundant time for repentance, but they continued sinners before God.

Buren, state of Michigan will, on the 21st day of November A. D. 1895, at the n e conner of section 31 in the township of Pine Grove, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the construction of a certain drain known and designated as "Brandywine Lake Drain." located and established in the said township of Pine Grove, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing to chain and 75 links east of the center of a e ½ of section 31, thence n 33 degrees 20 minutes e tochains and 54 links; thence n 88 degrees e 1 chain and 18 links to east line said section 31; thence north along section line to section 31. 18. "The Lord sent thee on a journey,

19. "Wherefore then didst thou not obey the voice of the Lord?" Being redeemed to God by the precious blood of Christ, the great word for all the rest of our life is willing and obedient" (Isa. 1, 18, 19). See Ex. xix, 5, 6. It is not ours to question or reason or to put our construction upon His commands, but simply and cheerfully to obey. Consider the obedience of the Levites in Ex. xxxii, 26-28, and see the commendation in Mal. ii, 4-6.

20. "Yea. I have obeyed the voice of the Lord, and have gone the way which the Lord sent me, and have brought Agag, the king of Amalek." Here he confesses to have saved the king, who was certainly included in the destruction, and yet insists that he had obeyed the Lord. It is the old story so common today of perverting the word of the Lord (Jer. xxiii, 36) and of thinking that He does not mean just what He says, but his language is generally fig-urative or has some other meaning.

21. "But the people took of the spoil to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God." He still puts some blame upon the people, but now acknowledges that the sheep and oxen should have been utterly destroyed. An opinion of our own as to how the Lord wants things done is very dangerous. His commands are very plainly stated (Deut. xxvii, 8; Hab. ii, 2), and our part is prompt, implicit and unquestioning obedience. His thoughts and ways are as far above and better than ours as beaven than

earth. Why, then, question them? 22. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of rams." Mercy and the knowledge of God are more desirable than sacrifice or burnt offering (Hos, vi, 6). See the Saviour's indorsement of this in Math. ix, 18; xii, 7. All sacrifice and burnt offering pointed to Him, and He was the perfection of obedi-ence and submission to His Father, whol-ly yielded to Him that He might do all the

Samuel to honor him before the people hearing.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 18t, 1894 TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON Atlantic Express tFast Eastern Express
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accommodation TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON. Chicago Night Express
Kalamazoo & Chicago Accommodation †Fast Western Express, 5 zi p m †Stop only for passengers to get on and off. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WALDORF, Ticket Agent, Lowton.

STATE OF MICHIGAN-Ninth Judicial I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the several terms of court, within said Judicial Circuit during the years 1896 and 1897 as follows:

VAN BUREN COUNTY. Third Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in September, second Mon-day in November.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Third Monday in February, Second Monday in May, second Monday in October, second Monday in December. Given under my hand this second day of October, A. D. 1895.

GEO. M. BUCK.

on page 74.

And whereas said George E. Breck afterwards and on the 24th day of Pecember, A. D. 1889, sold and duly assigned and delivered said mortgage to Charlotte A. Barnes, and which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren, Michigan on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1894, in liber 52 of mortgages on page 225. And on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and eighty-cight dollars and the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents, [\$688.96], with interest and cost of this proceeding from this date, to be added, and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mort-

instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by
virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contamed and the statutes in such cases made and provided. I shall, on Saturday, the 8th day of February,
A.D. 1806, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the
north front door of the court house for the county
of Van Buren, Michigan, in the village of Paw Paw,
(that being the place for holding the circuit court
for the said county of Van Buren) sell to the highest
bidder the premises described in the mortgage, or
so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the
amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs
of this proceeding and of said sale.

The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece of property situate in the
township of Keeler, Van Buren county, Michigan,
described as follows, viz: the south half of the
south-east quarter of section two, town, four south.

south-east quarter of section two, town, four south of range sixteen west, Van Buren county Michigan, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereauto belonging or in any wise Dated this 7th day of November, A. D. 1895. CHARLOTTE A. BARNES,

Mortgagee by Assignment.

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS. ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren—se.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren, made on the 11th day of November A. D. 1895, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Samuel Becker, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 18th day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 17th day of February, and on Monday, the 17th day of February, and on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1895.
21t5026 BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judgeof Probate.

NOTICE OF DRAIN LETTING - Notice is hereby given, that I, George Mutchler, County Drain Commissioner of the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan will, on the stst day of

thence north along section line to section corner, to chains; thence east on south line section 32 twenty one chains and 52 links; thence n 36 de-

twenty one chains and 52 links; thence a 36 degrees 30 minutes east 1 chain and 25 links to Brandywine lake.

Said job will be let by sections. The section at the outlet of the drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is further hereby given, that at the time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the drain commissioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the

missioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the assessment for benefits and the lands comprised within the "Brandywine Lake Drain Special Asassessment for benefits and the lands comprised within the "Brandywine Lake Drain Special Assessment District," will be subject to review.

The following is a description of the several tracts or parcels of land constituting the special assessment district of said drain, viz: Block No. 33 village of Pine Grove; west part n w % section 33; east part north west 1/4 section 33; west % n % n w frl % sec 32; w 40 a e 65 a n 1/5 n e % sec 32; n e 1/4 n e % sec 32; w 40 a e 65 a n 1/5 n e % sec 32; s e % s e % s e 29; e % n e % sec 29; s trl % s e % sec 29; n frl % s e % sec 29; s trl % s e % sec 29; n frl % s e % section 29; south east % south east % n w % sec 29; e pt n frl 1/2 s w % sec 29; s % w 1/2 n w % sec 29; e pt n frl 1/2 s w % sec 25; s % w 1/2 n w % sec 29; e % n e 1/4 n e % sec 28; s % w 1/2 n e 1/4 n e % sec 28; s 1/2 s e 1/4 s e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n e 1/4 s e 2/2; n w 1/4 n w 1/4 s e 2/2; n

ection 27.
Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1895.
GEORGE MUTCHLER. County Drain Commissioner of the County of

DROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan—County of Van Buran—ss.

At a session of the probate court for the County of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 7th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James Shearer, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES MORTGAGE SALE, Whereas default have

A ORTGAGE SALE. Whereas default have a limit of the mande in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of a new 10. Depth in de and executed by Clark W. R. no. 8 at 10. la 1. yold 8, his wife, of Paw Paw, Va. R. east county and state of Mechigan, to Albert Harrison of he ame place, which said mortgage ass, on the 12th day of June, a. D. 1898, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, by the said register duly recorded in Liber 48 of mortgages, on pages 149 and 150.

And whe reas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage, it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable as therein expressed, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrear for the space of mnerty (30) days, then and from thenceforth after the lapse of the said ninety (80) days, the mortgage at his option, might declare the whole of the principal sum and the interest of the said mortgage to be due and payable immediately; And whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-siz centra/sire, so of the interest on said principal sum became due and payable immediately; And whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-siz centra/sire, and more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since the same became due, unpaid and in arrear, and more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since the same became due, unpaid and in arrear. Therefore, I, the said Albert Harrison, have elected to declare and do declare the whole amount of said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be now due and payable. There is due and unpaid, as principal and interest of said nortgage at the day of the notice the sum of sinteen hundred twenty-eight dollars and Limety-six cents (\$1,628.96), and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof; notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and all

three (23) chains and ten (10) links to the north and south quarter line in said section twenty-one (21), thence south on said quarter line eight (8) chains and eighty [80] links to the margin of the lake, thence southeasterly along the margin of the lake to the east and west quarter line in said section twenty-one [21], thence east on said quarter line about fourtees: [14] chains and fifteen [15] links to the place of beginning, except ten [10] acres off the south side of the above described parcel of land, containing forty [40] acres of land more or less, together with the tenements. hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1895. 313021 ALBERT HARRISON, Mortgagee. Titus & McNeil, Att's for Mortgagee.

MORTGACE SALE.—Default having been Made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of July, A. D. 1892, made and executed by E. J. Post to Maria Daniels, which said mortgage was on the 29th day July, A. D. 1892, daly recorded in the office of the register of Geeds for Wan Buren county, Michigan, its liber 50 of mortgages on page 398, and which said mortgage was afterwards and on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1892, by said Maria Daniels daly assigned to A. Balbo, which said assignment was afterwards on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 47 of mortgages on page 385; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for unpaid installments of principal and interset the sum of \$159.03 and the legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, as provided in said mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1895, at 16 o'clock in the foremoon, at the north front door of the court house for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, Units being the visce for hadding the shall not be a said to the court house for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, Units being the visce for hadding the shall not the statute in such case.

21st day of December. A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the foremon, at the north front door of the court house for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the piace for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county), sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessay to pay the amount then due thereou, with the legal costs of this proceeding and said sale including said attorney fee. Said safe to be subject to two installments of principal, and interest thereon from September 1st, 1895, to become hereafter due.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are all that certain parcel of land situats in the township of Columbia, County of Van Buren, State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing at a point three hundred and twenty-six and one-half (326½) feet west of the south-east cormer of section twelve (12) running three hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet, thence south three hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence as two hundred and fity (250) feet along the center of the highway to the place of beginning. All in township one south of range fifteen west, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances theremus belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 21st day of September, A. D. 1895.

A. BILBO,

Mortgagee by Assignment.

Heckert & Chandren, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—sa.—
Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 16th they of October, A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Warren W. Stoughton, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 28th day of April next, and that such claims will be heart before said court on Monday, the 20th day of January and on Monday, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated October 16th, A. D. 1895.

175521] BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judge of Probate.

MORTGACE SALE. Detault having been

MORTEACE BALE.—Detault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and exsented by Charles Kitchen and Amanda J. Kitchen to Mary S. Snow, dated October 12th. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 12th day of October, 1891, in Liber deaf mortgages, on page 35%, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due for unpaid interest thereon at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents. and also the further sum of fitbeen dollars, provided by law as a reasonable attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of January. A. D. 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, local time! at north froat door of the Court House for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, which is a mount due on said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and all legal costs, charges and expenses, and the attorney fee allowed by law; said premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in township of Covert, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section fifteen, in township number two south, and in range seventeen weat, containing forty acree of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, October 24th, 1895.

Orleas.
Dated, October 24th, 1895.
21141302130 MARY S. SNOW, Mortgagee.
WM. P. TRAPHAGEN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

ence and submission to His Father, wholly yielded to Him that He might do all the works and speak all the words. The command to obey the voice of God preceded any reference whatever to burnt offering and sacrifice (Jer. vii, 22, 23).

3. "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord He hath also rejected the from being king." See also verse 26. Truth is the characteristic of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, but whoever rejects the word of God makes Him a liar (I John v, 10) and thus cuts himself off from all fellowship with God. Saul now confesses his sin and acknowledges that he sought to please the people rather than God (verse 24). That he was not, however, a truly humbled man is seen in that he desired. Samuel to honor him before the people (verse 26). See Gal. i, 10; I Thess. II, 4.